

NINETY-SECOND YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1900.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent.
On the Outside, Two Cents.
On Train, Three Cents.)

CHINESE REGULARS BATTLE WITH THE FOREIGN FORCE.

Powers Have Seized Taku Forts— Further News of Pekin Massacre.

AMERICAN TROOPS ORDERED TO CHINA.

Ninth Regiment Will Be Sent From Manila on Fast Transports—Riots at Tien-Tsin— Foreign Colony at Shanghai Pre- pares for Defense.

London, June 18.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph sent from Shanghai yesterday (Sunday) says:
"A Chinese report states that Admiral Seymour is fighting with the Chinese regulars and the foreign forces have seized the Taku forts."

The Massacre at Pekin.

London, June 18.—A dispatch to the Times, dated Pekin, June 14, says:
"A serious anti-foreign outbreak took place last night, when some of the finest buildings in the eastern part of the city were burned. Hundreds of native Christians and servants employed by foreigners were massacred within two miles of the Imperial Palace. It was an anxious night for all foreigners, who were collected under the protection of the foreign guards. The 'Boxers' burned the Roman Catholic East Cathedral, the large buildings of the London Mission and the American Board of Missions, and also all the buildings in the eastern part of the city occupied by the foreign employees of the maritime customs. If the troops to re-enforce the foreign guards fail to arrive to-day, further riots are expected. It is believed that no European has been injured."

Orders to American Troops.

Manila, June 18, 10 a. m.—The Ninth Regiment has been ordered to Manila, whence it will proceed to China.

German Minister a Prisoner Wednesday.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Pekin, June 13, via Tien-Tsin, June 15.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)—The Chinese Government is bewildered and uncertain whether to support the Boxers and defy the world, or to suppress the insurrection. The decision rests with the Dowager Empress. Some Boxers are parading through the city. They hold the officials in Tientsin for ransom. Anarchy reigns there.

The German Minister has been captured by a crowd of Boxers, who occupy Legation street, cutting off communication between the buildings. Americans in the interior of two of the neighboring provinces have been advised to leave. Several have means of doing so. A large Chinese army is ready to oppose the relief column. A massacre of native Christians is anticipated.

ONE MINISTER MURDERED.

Previous Reports From Pekin Corroborated— Mission Homes Burned at Tien-Tsin.

London, June 18, 3 a. m.—There is not a cabinet in Europe, apparently, that knows what has been transpiring in Pekin for five days or in Tien-Tsin for three days. Nor is there any that knows with what difficulties the small and inadequate equipped international column is contending between those cities.

The German Foreign Office, upon learning the report of the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister at Pekin, sent a telegraphic inquiry to St. Petersburg, the Russian Government, because of its claims to Manchuria, and also to the United States, because of its claims to the Philippines. In reply the German Foreign Office was informed that nothing whatever was known on the subject, as communication with Pekin was interrupted. The report, spread world wide from Shanghai, that the German Minister had been murdered, has been traced to Tien-Tsin, who for three days, as the Empress Dowager's agent, has been censoring the telegrams from Shanghai. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"Sheng, as head of the telegraph administration, pretended that the line connecting Shanghai with Pekin had been down since June 1, and that the wires to Tien-Tsin were cut on June 15. Nevertheless, it is known that constant communications have been passing from Shanghai to Pekin over the Northern and Western routes, although Sheng has refused to be interviewed. It is known that last Friday Sheng received a message from the German Minister at Tien-Tsin. This dispatch said that General Fung Fu Shiang's troops aided the Boxers in an organized attack on the foreign legations, and that in the course of the attack some of the legation buildings were reduced to ruins, and one foreign Minister killed to pieces."

Why in the cables it should have been added that the murdered Minister was Baron von Ketteler is not explained. According to another telegraphic message from Shanghai, dated June 17, at 7:25 p. m., Sheng has said, fearing that the foreign authorities were about to arrest him because of his stoppage of telegrams.

A third cablegram asserts that the report of the murder of the German Minister, emanated from London, is quite unconfirmed, and is discredited at Shanghai.

A dispatch from Hong-Kong, dated Saturday, says:
"The air is full of sinister rumors with regard to the progress of affairs in the capital, but it is extremely difficult to obtain confirmation of any of the stories afloat. The position of the foreign envoys is believed to be desperate. The authorities here are understood to have received information that one of the foreign ministers and a legation secretary have been murdered."

In the midst of these rumors an extraordinary amount of excitement has been caused by the sudden dispatch under sealed orders of H. M. S. Undaunted, without awaiting her full supply of stores. The Rosario is also under orders to prepare for an immediate start."

The Pekin correspondent of the Times, in a dispatch dated June 14, via Tien-Tsin, June 15, says:
"A serious anti-foreign outbreak took place last night, when some of the finest buildings in the eastern part of the city were burned and hundreds of native Christians and servants employed by foreigners were massacred within two miles of the Imperial Palace."

are expected. It is believed that no European has been injured."

Telegraphic communication with the North, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, under Sunday's date, "ceased early this morning. The last message from Tien-Tsin reported that fighting had begun, but gave no details. Messages for the North are now forwarded by steamer from Chefoo."

The Boxer movement is gaining strength after the immunity with which the recent outrages have been committed, and it is likely to spread rapidly. The last message from Tien-Tsin reported that the consuls from the fleet at Taku, describe the position of the force under Admiral Seymour, close to the city, as being in a state of panic. The consuls reported that the Boxers had been seen in the rear. Water is scarce and the commissariat defective."

The following summary of the situation

TROOPS MAY LAND AT TAKU.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—American troops are now on their way to China.

Whether or not they will be landed will depend upon the situation existing at the time of their arrival. The administration has come to the conclusion that to insure protection of American life and property throughout China order must first be re-established in Pekin, and the Empress Dowager and the Tzuang Li Yamen impressed with the absolute necessity of acting as the Powers desire in the matter of preserving foreigners and their interests from harm.

When normal conditions return, then will be discussed the question of the indemnity due American missionaries for the destruction of their missions and perhaps the Powers may determine the political future of the Empire. For the present, however, the President is concerned almost solely with the measures to take to reach America and provide them with protection.

No Word From China.

Pekin and Tien-Tsin are silent to-day, as they were yesterday, and as the former has been since eleven minutes of 11 of Tuesday night. Secretary Hay said to-night that he had heard nothing from Minister Conger or any of the Consuls. The Navy Department stated it was without advice from Rear Admiral Kempf, and the European Embassies and the Japanese Legation replied, in answer to inquiries, that their several Governments had not advised them of any developments in the Chinese situation. The President decided it was inadvisable to wait until Admiral Kempf might send a ship to a cable station, and by his direction Rear Admiral A. Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, sent this morning an instruction to the gunboat Yorktown at Che-Foo, to which point telegraphic communication is open, directing her to proceed at once to Taku with a message to Admiral Kempf.

The dispatch to Admiral Kempf is a reiteration of the instruction cable to him on Friday after the Cabinet meeting, to wire at once a statement of the situation, and asking if he is in need of ships or troops. There is also reason to believe that he has been advised of the character of the instructions sent to Major General MacArthur.

The Yorktown will reach Taku to-morrow, and under the instructions given him will receive Admiral Kempf's reply and proceed to the nearest telegraph station,

QUESTION OF LANDING TROOPS.

"This proposition from Great Britain, looking to a participation by the United States in the existing hostilities against China makes it proper to remind your Lordship that, under the Constitution of the United States, the executive branch of this Government is not the war-making power. The exercise of that great attribute of sovereignty is vested in Congress; and the President has no authority to order aggressive hostilities to be undertaken. Our naval officers have the right—it is their duty, indeed—to employ the forces under their command not only for self-defense, but for the protection of the persons and property of our citizens when exposed to acts of lawless outrage, and this they have done, both in China and elsewhere, and will do again when necessary. But military expeditions into the Chinese territory cannot be undertaken without the authority of the national legislature."

—Secretary of State Cass to Lord Napier, April 10, 1857.

was telegraphed to the Daily News from Shanghai last evening:
"The situation is critical and without parallel since the Indian Mutiny. The Yang-Tze ports there is a grave feeling of unrest among the natives. As yet there has been no outbreak, but placards have been posted in Kien-Kang, Yang-Skin and Wu-Hu, calling on the people to 'kill and burn.'"
"A body of rioters, 5,000 strong, are at Kweli-Hsien, in the prefecture of Canton, and troops have gone to suppress them."
"The Powers, unprepared, are helpless to prevent disaster, but barring trifling local friction, they are working amicably."

Outbreak Feared at Shanghai.

"The foreign Consuls at Shanghai, the members of the Municipal Council and the officers of the volunteer forces met yesterday (Sunday) and adopted a plan in the event of its being necessary to defend themselves against the local Chinese."
"The German gunboat Jaguar left Shanghai suddenly on Saturday without communication with the shore. It is said there that she is changing vessels belonging to the Chinese merchants' association that are carrying munitions of war."

A dispatch from Shanghai says:
"Miscellaneous armed crowds have been in progress northward for some weeks. The hordes around Pekin are being constantly swelled by these arrivals. Well-informed Chinese here, who are not unfriendly toward foreigners, declare that there must have been more than 120,000 men outside the city gates, all of them armed, although some in a more or less crude fashion. The probability is that there are more than 200,000. These troops change their names all the time. 'Information from Pekin, brought forth by refugees, says that the city is in a state of panic. Incendiary fires are of nightly occurrence, and scores of outrages are reported.'"

"Women and children from Tien-Tsin are pouring into Shanghai. The chief danger here is the fact that the Boxers, behind the European settlement, is full of bad characters, whose attitude is becoming every day more insolent and menacing. The latest news to hand is that 2,000 Boxers, with twelve machine guns and twelve field guns, are marching from Tien-Tsin to Pekin."

"Last week the Foreign Ministers warned the Tzuang Li Yamen that, in the event of an attack upon the legations, or of injury to any of the Ministers or members of the staffs of the legations, the Powers in common would declare war upon China. To this ultimatum the Tzuang Li Yamen, as usual, returned no direct reply. The answer of the Empress Dowager, is, no doubt, that she will declare war upon the Boxers and the troops under General Fung Fu Shiang."

"It has transpired that a few days ago the Viceroy of the Southern Provinces received orders from Pekin to co-operate with General Tung in the defense of Pekin against a threatened invasion by the 'foreign devils.' They were instructed to send for troops when the transport conveying them arrives at Taku. It will be an easy matter for them to be returned to Manchu, and the Tzuang Li Yamen has been given a week's grace. It is altogether likely, however, that the troops will be landed."

"Attention was called to-day to the fact that the provision train which started to the relief of Vice Admiral Seymour's column was compelled to return to Tien-Tsin. The international force is therefore isolated, though it is thought it is still struggling on its way to Pekin. The cutting off of communication with Vice Admiral Seymour may seriously delay the work of relieving the foreign legations in Pekin."

The latest information from his column was to the effect that it was suffering from want of water and other supplies, and was making slow progress. Its commander may deem it necessary to restore communication before going farther. In any event, the inability of the international force to maintain open communication shows that it is not strong enough to cope with the situation and that additional troops are necessary."

Japan has taken measures to be adequately represented by dispatching a regiment of 1,000 men to Taku. A well-informed diplomat said this afternoon that the Japanese would undoubtedly be followed by Russia, which might deem it desirable to send a large force to the view of the fact that Great Britain and Japan combined will have an overwhelming force in that section of China unless she draws on her troops at Port Arthur and along the Siberian frontier for re-enforcements."

Russia May Now Act.

The action of this Government in sending troops to Taku, with the probability that they will be landed, will also have some influence upon Russia's policy, as there is always the danger that as British and Japanese interests are identical with those of this country, it may join with them in a line of policy inimical to Russia and her interests."

If the foreign legations in Pekin have been burned, as reported from Hong-Kong, the success of the Boxers has probably only been obtained at fearful cost. Reports in the possession of the State Department show that on June 1 there were in Pekin about 40 soldiers and many Chinese. Britain, Russia and France had the largest number—75 each—the United States had 100.

STAMPEDE TO ROOSEVELT IS BEGUN.

Nomination of the New York Governor for the Vice Presidency Is Gen- erally Predicted.

IT IS KNOWN THAT HE WILL ACCEPT.

Unique Plans of Platt and Quay Are Aided by the Strong
Feeling That McKinley Needs Strengthening—
Hanna Forces See the Futility of Resistance.

ROOSEVELT SAYS HE WILL ACCEPT.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Philadelphia, June 17.—"I am but human," said Governor Roosevelt at midnight. "To decline the vice presidential nomination would be to ruin my political career. No sane man commits suicide."
"I have fought hard for this thing as long as I can. The party seems to want me. What I have said heretofore has been said in good faith. I have had no desire to cheapen the vice presidency. It is a great office. I did not want it because my ambitions led me in another direction, but under such pressure I cannot decline."
"I am greatly impressed by the sincerity of the movement to bring about my nomination, and I may be compelled to make my first retreat."

There are already 44 votes pledged for Roosevelt's nomination.

BY HENRY C. PAYNE.
National Committeeman from Wisconsin.
REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Philadelphia, June 17.—Governor Roosevelt is already nominated for Vice President. Governor Roosevelt's friends and the Governor have been made to realize the fact that to Philadelphia that he is the choice of the Republicans of the country for Vice President. As to his acceptance of the nomination, Governor Roosevelt's authorized statement would seem to be sufficient assurance of what his response would be to the demand of his party.

The situation as it is to-day has been developed by the arrival of delegations from all parts of the country during the day. There had been a feeling of disquiet among delegates to the uncertainty that existed regarding the vice presidency, with the result that a sudden conclusion was arrived at to terminate the matter. Governor Roosevelt was regarded as the man pre-eminent for the place. From everywhere the delegates have gone to Governor Roosevelt and told him the people wanted him.

BY HARRY S. BROWN.
REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, June 17.—Roosevelt's name is written beside McKinley's on the Republican sky in letters of fire. The Governor of New York will be nominated for Vice President if he will accept, and he is likely to accept.

That Roosevelt cheer when the New York delegation came to the city last night, the first and only one heard since the town took on gala attire, was prophetic. Since then no one has had time to cheer. Nearly everybody has been trying to make the Governor ready for Vice President, and the remainder have been seeking to keep the other boons for Vice President from being carried away from their moorings.

What may be termed a Roosevelt deluge has been sweeping down on the convention city. It has come from no particular quarter. It has come from everywhere. So far as it can be located, it started in the house of the national committeeman declared for Roosevelt last Thursday.

But it did not break with actual violence until this forenoon, when the Pennsylvania followers of Senator Quay announced that of the 64 votes from the Keystone State 55 would be cast for Roosevelt, and that this had been determined at a caucus held in the house of Senator Grady, where Quay is making his home.

When this news got abroad at the hotels where Governor Roosevelt, Senator Hanna and Senator Platt are stopping, nearly everybody asked: "Have they entered Roosevelt for the vice presidency or the presidency?"

An inquiry was prompted by a story to the effect that Quay of Pennsylvania, Jamison of Indiana and Platt of New York were planning to control the convention against McKinley and Hanna.

"If the outsiders argued, 'Roosevelt is considered necessary to Republican success, then McKinley must be elected. Why not nominate Roosevelt for the presidency?'"

Quay's Brilliant Stroke.
But this idea proved to be erroneous. It was speedily understood that Quay had executed one of those brilliant strokes for which he is famous and had seized on the popularity of the New Yorker to give the Republican cohorts to emerge from his seclusion as a defeated and discredited claimant for a seat in the Senate and become a factor in the convention.

Instantly the air became filled with Roosevelt talk. Singularly enough it was not regarded as a move against Hanna. Men close to the administration took it up. Hanna, who said the convention should have the picking of McKinley's mate, provided it took a national figure, was taken aback.

Little booms speedily became submerged, and big booms drifted toward a helmsman on the rising Roosevelt flood. California's delegation dropped the Scott boom before they dropped the Roosevelt boom, and declared that they had been pledged to Irving M. Scott, the builder of the battleship Oregon, without their knowledge.

The Rough Rider country came to the front with broad sombreros and cowboy yells, and Montana, Arizona and New Mexico were aligned for the Rough Rider Colonel in a jiffy.

Dolliver Men Wave.
The Iowa men were waver for Dolliver, began to look gloomy at their headquarters at the Stratford.

Kanians came in with Dolliver cheers on their lips and at once began to say that they would support Roosevelt with joy if there was any prospect of his accepting the nomination.

Illinois, with forty-eight delegates and 200 Dolliver shouters, appeared late in the afternoon. The Illinoisans took in the situation at a glance. They will be shouting for Roosevelt in the morning.

So it came to pass that in one short day the situation that yesterday was all chaos became centered around one man who had not once nor twice, but a hundred times, declared that he did not want the nomination and would not take it.

Hanna's Change of Front.
To two men this uprising came as a surprise. One of those was Senator Hanna; the other, Governor Roosevelt.

On Friday Hanna had said: "Roosevelt



MARK HANNA, CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Whose rule as "boss" is now for the first time seriously opposed. He is determined to nominate William McKinley for Vice President. Senator Platt is as determined in his purpose to defeat Hanna and to name Roosevelt, if possible, despite the Rough Rider's declaration that he will not have the place. Developments last night indicate that Sen. Platt may be the winner of the contest.

OUTLINE OF PLATFORM THAT WILL BE ADOPTED.

Indorses Philippines War, but Has No Policy for the Future —Good and Bad Trusts—Cold Comfort for the Boers—The Currency.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Philadelphia, June 16.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Senator Foraker of Indiana, who is slated for chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and Senator Foraker of Ohio, who is chairman of the Resolutions Committee in 1899, are operating on the platform of the party.

A preliminary draft was made before the Republican leaders left Washington last week. The final draft will be ready to submit to Mark Hanna's inspection by the time the convention is called to order. The draft may be summarized:

A declaration commending the President's offer of mediation in the British-Boer war, but avoiding any expression of sympathy with the Boers.

An expression in favor of an inter-oceanic canal, without specifying any particular route.

Congratulations to the people on the passage of the Republican gold standard law, and adding an indefinite declaration in favor of a "flexible" currency to catch the Silver Republicans of the Far West.

A declaration commending present policies toward our new possessions, but avoiding the outlining of a future policy on the ground that the Philippines must be subdued completely before a permanent decision as to what to do with them can be made.

Problem of Trusts.
On the question of trusts, the platform recognizes the right of capital to combine for the purpose of increasing production and spruces in restraint of trade and for the limitation of prices. This may be modified to ease up even more on the "good trusts."

A promise will be made to reduce the tariff to establish independence in Cuba as speedily as practicable, and a demand will be made for the condign punishment of crimes committed by American officials in Cuba.

There is a proposition to express the hope, with reference to China, that that Empire shall not be dismembered. A demand will be made for the protection of American missionaries and other Americans in China.

Several prominent leaders from different sections of the country are anxious to be heard in connection with platform planks. Among them are Senator Shelby M. Culom of Illinois, who arrived to-night, and Senator Mason of Illinois, who is here with a pro-Boer plank, expressing sympathy. It will not become a part of the platform.

Several other pro-Boer planks are in circulation. One of them, believed to have been the idea of General James R. O'Brien, the Boer representative in New York, reads in part, as follows:

"We earnestly hope for an early cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace upon a basis honorable to both belligerents, and which, while safeguarding all the just rights of the Boers, will place the autonomy and independence of our sister Republics, thus assuring a permanent peace, founded on justice and mutual good will and the protection of the highest civilization and prosperity of South Africa."

This plank was submitted to Mark Hanna this evening by Edward Lauterbach. Mr. Hanna told him he approved it.

A little later, when the plank was submitted to the journeymen platform makers at work in another hotel, and they were told that Hanna's approval, there was a loud laugh.

"It doesn't go in," was the word from the workroom.

Thus does Mark Hanna jolly the delegate and the politician in Philadelphia.

The Boer plank, which will be in the platform, will "point with pride" to the fact that President McKinley's offer of mediation is more than any European Power did.

The Gold Plank.
If H. Hanna, who is credited with the authorship of the gold plank, was in conference with Smith and Foraker for some time to-day, with reference to the financial plank of the platform. He is especially anxious that the plank should be unequivocal in its language, and that no concession should be made to the silver interest.

The representatives from the Western States are antagonizing him somewhat on this subject.

Mr. Hanna expresses confidence that no concession will be made, but Mr. Hanna also gave Mr. Lauterbach assurances, and they proved not altogether trustworthy.

HANNA CROWD DISGRUNTLED.
Conference Dinner Spoiled by the
Roosevelt Stampede.

Philadelphia, June 17.—A party of distinguished Republican leaders dined with Mr. Hanna to-night at his country

CY LELAND ROLLED.

David Mulvaney National Committeeman for Kansas.

Philadelphia, June 17.—The Kansas delegation selected David W. Mulvaney of Topeka, Kas., as National Committeeman to succeed Cyrus Leland, Jr.

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair in northern; showers in southern portions Monday and possibly Tuesday; easterly winds.

For Illinois—Fair in northern; showers in southern portions Monday and possibly Tuesday; brisk northerly winds.

For Arkansas—Thunderstorms Monday; showers Tuesday; variable winds.

Page.

1. Chinese Regulars Battle With the Foreign Force.

Republicans at Philadelphia.

One Minister Murdered.

Troops May Land at Taku.

Outline of Platform That Will Be Adopted.

2. Platt's Cunning Beats Roosevelt's Will.

Green Refuses to Accept His Defeat.

Mr. Bryan Tired of Fighting.

3. Faction Fights in Two State Delegations.

How Rival Bosses Passed the Day.

4. Baseball Scores.

To-Day's Sports.

Turf Gossip.

Says They Tried to Take Her Son.

5. Three Women Attacked in South St. Louis.

Have No Hope for Settlement.

Number of Cars Dynamited.

Democrats Will Be Solidly United.

Train Outran Hallsmen.

6. Editorial.

Battle Fought on Zand River.

Innocent Heart Pupils Graduate.

Summer Amusements.

Anxious for a Public Park.

7. Nationalists Won in City of Havana.

Lead and Zinc Report.

8. Sermons and Services at the Churches.

9. Movement of Grain.

Loans Still Expanding.

River News.

New York Unions.

Trying to Get Taylor.

12. Freight Car Home for Rich Bride.

American Again Antagonized Paris.

Stores of the Ice-Box Victims.

Shot the Hack Driver.

Illinois Teachers to Meet.

Disturbed His Slumbers.

Mulan Lost the Debate.